FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,569.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 79.

GOV. CLEVELAND NOTIFIED.

The 29th of July, say the *Times* and *World* dispatches from Albany, has been a great day here and also a great day for the Democracy of the State and nation. There were gathered the most prominent members of the party from every State and Territory, and they came to take part in or witness the formal announcement to Gov. Cleveland that he had been nominated by the National Democratic Convention for President of the United States. The members of the National Committee and the Committee on Notification acted together, and the result was that the tendering of the nomination came off with much eclat. It was done in true democratic simplicity. There was no red tape or lancombe luisness about it. The midnight and early morning trains brought the late comers, and a call of the roll of the two committees showed that only a few of the members were absent. Both committees had brief morning sessions and everything was got in readiness for the visit to the Executive Mansion in the afternoon.

A drizzling rain was falling at 3 o'clock when the Albany Phalanx, headed by a fine band, stopped in front of the Delavan House. The Phalanx turned out 200 strong to escort the National and Notification committees and the orators of the evening mass meetings to the presence of the Governor. The committees and speakers were furnished with baronches. When the procession, headed by the Phalanx, started for the Executive Mansion, the tremendous crowds on the sidewalks cheered lustily. It was 4 o'clock when the procession entered the grounds of the Executive Mansion, and the two parlors and hallway were soon overcrowded. The rooms were not specially decorated for the occasion. A big bank of flowers was placed in the west parlor, while the mantel-piece in the east parlor was covered with rare exotics.

A glance around the rooms showed the presence of the Democrats prominent in the councils of the nation and of the party in the States. Among them were ex Speaker Randall; Gov. Waller, of Connecticn; ex Gov. Gracelon, of Maine; Judge Abbott and Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts; Senator Jonas, of Louisiana; ex-Senator Stockton, of New Jersey; Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi; Senator Gorman, of Maryland; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana; Col. Prather, of Missouri; Miles Ross, of New Jersey; Senator Ransom, of North Carolina; B. B. Smalley, of Vermont; John S. Barbour, of Virginia; Patrick Walsh, of the *Chronicle*, Augusta, Ga., and member of the National Committee; Col. Bardwell, formerly of Gen. Hancock's staff; D R. Francis, of St. Louis; P H. Kelly, of Minnesota; Henry C Semple and Col. Woods, of Alabama; A. W. Soloway, of New Hampshire; A. Noltner, of Oregon; S. R Cockrill, of Arkansas; W. W Armstrong, of Ohio; Lewis Baker, of West Virginia; Henry D. McHenry, of Kentucky; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan; Milton P. Reese, of Georgia, Dr. George Weires, of Maryland, Col. Robert Beverly, of Maryland; C. C. Burns, of Kansas, and Col. E. D Bannister, of Indiana.

New York State was well represented by Daniel Manning, Perry Belmont, Hubert O. Thompson, Charles W. McCune, E. K. Apgar, John E. Develin, Lester B. Faulkner, Senator Jacobs, Edward Murphy, of Troy, Mayor Banks, of Albany, Ex-Senator Abram Lansing, Senator Thatcher, Gilbert C. Walker, Judge Peckham, Senator Murphy, W. S. Bessell, law partner of the Governor, Erastus Corning, Amasa J. Parker, S. W. Rosendale, Sam'l Hand, Congressman Van Alstyne, Wm. C. Whitney and Col. William Brown.

The ladies present were Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, the Governor's sister; the Misses Maude and Carrie Hastings, nieces of the Governor, their mother being a missionary in Ceylon; Mrs. and Miss Folsom, wife and daughter of the Governor's former law partner, and Mrs. Daniel Lamont, wife of the Governor's private secretary.

When all was in readiness for the appearance of the Governor, Col. Lamont went upstairs. Gov. Cleveland a few minutes afterwards ushered himself into the room. He was greeted with a round of applause. A passageway having been made through the crowd, he walked composedly to the mantel-piece, turned around and faced the throng. There was a short pause, during which the Governor underwent an inspection from those present who had never seen him before. He did not display the least nervousness. He shoved his right hand between the buttons of his dark diagonal Prince Albert and stood erect as a statue. A black tie encircled a high standing collar.

Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who was permanent Chairman of the Chicago Convention and Chairman of the Committee on Notification, stepped slightly forward, and addressing the Governor in a clear, resonant tone, and with marked emphasis, said:

ADDRESS OF COL VILAS.

GROVER CLEVELAND, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK: These gentlemen, my associates here present, whose voice I am honored with authority to utter, are a committee appointed by the National Democratic Convention which recently assembled in Chicago, and charged with the grateful duty of acquainting you, officially and in that solemn and ceremonious manner which the dignity and importance of the communication demand, with the interesting result of its deliberations, already known to you through the ordinary channels of news.

SIR: That august body, convened by direct delegation from the Democratic people of the several States and Territories of the Republic and deliberating under the witness of the greatest assembly of freemen ever gathered to such a conference, in forethought of the election which the Constitution imposes upon them to make during the current year, have nominated you to the people of these United States to be their President for the next ensuing term of that great office, and with grave consideration of its exalted responsibilities have confidently invoked their suffrages to invest you with its functions. Through this committee the Convention's high requirement is delivered that you accept that candidacy. This choice carries with it profound personal respect and admiration, but it has been in no manner the fruit of these sentiments. The National Democracy seek a President not in compliment for what the man is or reward for what he has done, but in a just expectation of what he will accomplish as the true servant of a free people fit for their lofty trust.

Always of momentous consequence, they conceive the public exigency to be now of transcendent importance, that a laborious reform in administration as well as legislation is imperatively necessary to the prosperity and honor of the republic, and a competent Chief Magistrate must be of unusual temper and power. They have observed with attention your execution of the public trusts you have held, especially of that with which you are now so honorably invested. They place their reliance for the usefulness of the services they expect to exact for the benefit of the nation upon the evidence derived from the services you have performed for the State of New York. They invite the electors to such proofs of character and competence to justify their confidence that in the nation as heretofore in the State the public business will be administered with commensurate intelligence and ability, with single-hearted honesty and fidelity and with a resolute and daring fearlessness which no faction, no combination, no power of wealth, no mistaken clamor can dismay or qualify.

In the spirit of the wisdom and invoking the benediction of the divine teacher of men, we challenge from the sovereignty of this nation his words in commendation and ratification of our choice: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." In further fulfillment of our duty the secretary will now present the written communication signed by the committee.

Col. Vilas was several times interrupted by applause. At the close of his remarks Mr. Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri, Secretary of the Committee, read the following formal address prepared by the committee:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK CITY, July 28, 1884.

To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York.

SIR: In accordance with a custom befitting the nature of the communication the undersigned, representing the several States and Territories of the Union, were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which assembled at Chicago on the 8th day of the current month, to perform the pleasing office, which by this means we have the honor to execute, of informing you of your nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party in the ensuing election for the office of President of the United States. A declaration of the principles upon which the Democracy go before the people with a hope of establishing and maintaining them in the Government was made by the Convention, and an engrossed copy thereof is submitted in connection with this communication for your consideration. We trust the approval of your judgment will follow an examination of this expression of opinion and policy, and upon the political controversy now made up we invite your acceptance of the exalted leadership to which you have been chosen.

The election of a President is an event of the utmost importance to the people of America. Prosperity, growth, happiness, peace and liberty even, may depend upon its wise ordering. Your unanimous nomination is proof that the Democracy believe your election will most contribute to secure these great objects. We assure you that in the anxious responsibilities you must assume as a candidate you will have the steadfast, cordial support of the friends of the cause you will represent. And in the execution of the duties of the high office which we confidently expect from the wisdom of the nation to be conferred upon you, you may securely rely for approving aid upon the patriotism, honor and intelligence of this free people. We have the honor to be, with great respect,

W. F. VILAS, President.

Nicholas M. Bell, Secretary.

D P Bestor, Ala.	D E McCarthy, Nev.
Fred W Fordyce, Ark.	J F Cloutman, N H.
Niles Searles, Cal.	John P Stockton, N J.
M M S Waller, Col.	John C Jacobs, N Y.
Theo M Waller, Conn.	O H Oury, Ari.
Geo H Bates, Del.	Ransford Smith, Utah.
Attila Cox, Ky.	John M Selcott, Idaho.
James Jeffries, La.	W D Chipley, Fla.
C H Osgood, Me.	M P Reese, Ga.
Geo Wells, Md.	A E Stevenson, Ill.
J E Abbott, Mass.	E D Bannister, Ind.
Daniel J Campau, Mich.	L G Kinne, Ia.
Thos E Heenan, Minn.	C C Barnes, Kan.
Chas E Hooker, Miss.	Theo E Haynes, Ohio.
David R Francis, Mo.	S L McArthur, Ore.
Patrick Faby, Neb.	James P Barr, Pa.
Wilson G Lamb, N C.	David S Baker, Jr, R I.
Wm A Quarles, Tenn.	Joseph H Earl, S C.
Geo L Spear, Vt.	Joseph E Dwyer, Tex.
Frank Hereford, W Va.	Robert Beverly, Va.
J T Hauser, Mon.	W A Anderson, Wis.
M S McCormick, Dak.	W B Childers, N M.
E D Wright, Dist of Col.	D B Dutro, W T.

Gov. Cleveland, who had stood meanwhile as an intent listener, replied as follows:

GOV. CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

Your formal announcement does not of course convey to me the first information of the result of the Convention lately held by the Democracy of the nation, and yet when, as I listen to your message, I see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which, claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to intrust to it the administration of their government; and when I consider, under the influence of the stern reality which the present surroundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes and policy of the Democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me.

Nor do I at this moment forget that the rights and interests of more than fifty millions of my fellow-citizens are involved in our efforts to gain Democratic supremacy. This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which, more than all others, gives to the action of my party in convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. The party and its representatives, which ask to be intrusted at the hands of the people with the keeping of all that concerns their welfare and their safety, should only ask it with the full appreciation of the sacredness of the trust and with a firm resolve to administer it faithfully and well.

I am a Democrat because I believe that this truth lies at the foundation of true Democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe, if rightly and fairly administered and applied, Democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people. If, in the contest upon which we now enter, we steadfastly hold to the underlying principles of our party creed, and at all times keep in view the people's good, we shall be strong, because we are true to ourselves and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be submission to the popular will, and their protection from party corruption where there should be devotion to the people's interests.

These thoughts lend a consecration to our cause, and we go forth, not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of a pure and honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate us to supreme efforts or urge us to continuous and earnest labor for an effective party organization. Let us not fail in this, and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic services well performed.

I have thus called to mind some simple truths, and trite though they are, it seems to me we do well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the mean time, I gladly greet you all as co workers in a noble cause.

The Governor spoke extemporaneously and not without evidence of deep earnestness and feeling. He seemed to realize the weight of responsibility which rested upon his shoulders as the standard-bearer of the party. The address was not only a model one in thought, but was delivered with rare grace and effect. The congratulations that were showered upon him by the many distinguished leaders of the party, at the close of the ceremonies, were sincere and hearty.

"It is a platform in itself," shouted one of the Southern representatives.

After the proceedings were over the Governor invited those present into the large dining room, where a collation was served. He stood near the head of the table, and for an hour or more was engaged in conversing with those who came up, one by one, and were introduced to him. An informal reception was held at the Fort Orange Club on Washington avenue late in the afternoon.

The chief speech of the evening at Stanwix Hall was made by ex Speaker Samuel J. Randall. "My coming here," he said, "indicates that I am to be in the forefront of the fight." I stand ready to aid, as far as my intellect and capacity extend, to secure the election of the candidates nominated by the Democratic National Convention. The fraud of 1876 can now be properly punished. To elect a Democrat indicates that the people are ready to right a great public wrong. The principles of the Democratic Party were asserted by the founder of the party in his inaugural. He declared that to reduce to an economical basis the taxes of Government was the duty of the party. Labor should not bear unjust burdens. The Supreme Court must be taught that they cannot make laws. The rights of American citizens unlawfully attacked must be defended. No alliance with a foreign power must be allowed. No foreign powers must be allowed to interfere with American government or meddle in American affairs. I shall not deal in personalities. The parties and their principles are the issues. In Mr. Blaine's letter and Gen. Logan's also it is said that the Democratic Party was not friendly to an American Navy. Since the war $100,000,000 has been expended on the navy. In the past 10 years the greatest enemy of the American navy has been the Administration at Washington. On the question of the tariff, I assert that the utterances of the Democratic platform are the most intelligent and businesslike ever made by an American convention. Republicans concede that the present tariff needs reform. The Democrats go further and indicate how it shall be done. They declare that taxes shall be reduced so that the cost of the foreign article which comes into the United States in competition, when here, with the American product, shall have that duty levied against it which will fill up the gap between the cost of the foreign article in the foreign country to make it the equal of the American article, and which will be so placed that the American laborer may not have his wages reduced, but shall have a part of, not a moiety in, the profits of production. They talk about the Republican Party being the friend of the laboring man! Why, the Republican Party has always been on the side of monopoly and corporations and against the workingman."

Gov. Thomas M. Waller followed with a brilliant speech. He asserted that the Democratic platform, in the tariff plank, stood by the workingmen and for thinking citizens. It declares that it is the policy of the United States not to raise one single dollar from taxation which is not absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Government, and that, in the raising of that taxation from the people, it shall be so managed as to inflict the least injury and do the most good, best promote the industries of the country, and best protect the laborer. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, and Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, also made speeches.

At the Leland Opera House ex Gov. Walker presided and Congressman P. A. Collins, of Boston, and Joseph Pulitzer, of New York, addressed the meeting. All the speakers laid special stress on the necessity of administrative reform.

A Sign of Promise.

Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, Ph. D., and the University of the South.

It is now definitely arranged that Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the Johns Hopkins University, will deliver a series of lectures during the month of August at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

Professor Gildersleeve is perhaps the foremost classical scholar in America. His Latin course has become the recognized model with all scientific teachers of that language; and his editions of the *Satires of Persius* and the *Apologies of Justin Martyr* are unrivalled for the breadth, fulness, and freshness of critical insight into the spirit and language of the authors.

The subject to be discussed this summer at Sewanee is the *Frogs* of Aristophanes, which will constitute the basis of his lectures upon the Greek Language and Literature.

It is believed that this event marks something of an epoch in the history of education in the South. It is a laudable effort to bring Southern men into more intimate contact with the great educational movement in Germany and England. A movement whose giant strides cannot be anywhere more distinctly seen than in the growth of the scientific study of Latin and Greek. Exact science is the touch stone of modern culture. Under the newer and broader inspiration of our time the study of the classics is no longer a methodical memorization of dead words and institutions, but the most historical and philosophic and, therefore, the most scientific development of mind—by applying it to the analysis of the very structure, growth, and evolution of the vehicle of its own thought. The study of thought itself is not more important than the study of its modes of expression: and, thus, the Greek language which has given us the works of Plato and Aristotle and the teachings of the Divine Master Himself, is not the mere mnemonic drill ground of the school boy but the most subtile and accurate medium of human thought—the daily wonder and delight of the philosopher.

By his masterly presentation of this view of language to our students—both by his published works and through the *American Journal of Philology*, of which he is the founder, Professor Gildersleeve has deservedly won the gratitude of Americans; and we are glad to welcome him to the further South.

That the University of the South has begun this system of summer lectures by prominent American scholars bears witness to the enterprise and thoroughness of that Institution. It is a matter of congratulation that we have one University in the South whose degrees are valued in England and whose importance as a factor in our civilization is recognized by the most prominent educators in the colleges of the North.

A NEUTRAL VIEW.—It is not easy to foresee what will be the political effect of the convention of independent Republicans which met in New-York recently, but the politicians who affect to decry its members and belittle their importance make a very great mistake. A month ago the delegates to this convention were representative members of the Republican Party—the kind of men selected to serve as officers at public meetings and lend the influence of their names to the party. If they retain any considerable part of that influence now that they have abandoned the party, they may be strong enough to turn the scales in a doubtful State or two, and that might determine the result of the election. The convention is entitled to respect, for another reason. It may be the beginning of a new party, small and select in the beginning, but destined to grow in power, like its Republican predecessor. The men who have united in this movement are not the kind to be turned from what they believe to be their duty either by ridicule or abuse. Some of them at least are veterans who led forlorn hopes in the early days of the Abolition and Republican parties.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ACCENT.—The Prince of Wales speaks good English, of course, but his pronunciation is strongly touched with the thick-tongued, guttural utterance of his race. All his g's have b's after them, and the same may be said of all the royal family. This defect is particularly noticeable, as the higher you go in English society the less pronounced and apparently affected does the accent become. It is only among the second class that you will bear the accent the American Anglomaniacs affect, and that is thought the proper style of thing when American actors play the parts of Englishmen on the stage.

The Blaine organs seem to be gathering consolation in their distress from the fact that the eminent financier, Gen. Grant, has declared himself emphatically in favor of Blaine's election. But this is nothing new. Grant has been for Blaine from the start. So have his "pardner," Ferdinand Ward, and his "side pard," ex-Bank President Fish.

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May 15, 1884. 67tf

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July 10, 1884. 75tf

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties

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May 22, 1884. 6-tf

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July 3, 1884. 74-8t

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May 29, 1884. 69-3m

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July 3, 1884. 74tf

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Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

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June 19, 1884 67-1y

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Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

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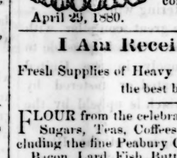
DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884.

At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham,)

417 and 419 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.

April 9, 1884. 62-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 7, 1884.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ALFRED MOORE SCALES, of Guilford.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
CHARLES M. STEDMAN, of New Hanover.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, of Wake.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN, of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
W. P. ROBERTS, of Gates.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
S. M. FINGER, of Catawba.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE:
A. S. MERRIMON, of Wake.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
W. H. KITCHEN.
J. N. STAPLES.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT:
WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland.

ELECTOR FOR 3D DISTRICT:
CHARLES W McCLAMMY, of Pender.

WAGES OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In reviewing Mr. Blaine's letter last week we called attention to the burden of proof which after all rests upon Mr. Blaine if he would have his census figures sustain the allegations which he bases upon them. The first of the three things which Mr. Blaine needs to prove, as there stated, is that one of the forty-four billions of dollars of 1880 will buy as much as one of the fourteen billions of 1860. The New York *World* throws some light on this subject in connection with statistics gathered from the census which, unlike Mr. Blaine's more stupendous collections, are made to prove something, as follows:

In the compendium of the census which Mr. Blaine calls his letter of acceptance, he claims that the Republican tariff policy has showered its blessings particularly on Labor and taken the mechanic and the workingman especially under its fostering wing.

At the same time the great compiler with amazing effrontery says: "It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party."

Let us see how the figures of the Blaine hand-book, the United States Census, justify these claims.

The statistics of manufactures in the States and Territories includes every establishment of mechanical or manufacturing industry returned as having had during the census year a product of $500 or more in value, except the manufacture of fishery products, quartz milling and manufacturing by steam railroad companies, all of which are separately treated.

As to employment and wages, we find from the figures that in 1850 there were 123,025 manufacturing establishments, employing 957,059 hands, to whom was paid during the year the aggregate sum of $236,755,464, or an average of $247.40 for each person.

In 1860 the number of establishments was 140,433; of hands, 1,311,246, and of aggregate wages, $378,878,966, or an average for each person employed of $288.80.

In 1870 there were 252,148, establishments, 2,053,996, hands, and an aggregate of $775,584,343 paid in wages, or an average of $377.60 per hand.

In 1880 the tables show 253,852 establishments, 2,738,895 employees and $947,953,795 aggregate wages, or an average of $346.10 each.

It will thus be seen that the increase in the average rate of wages in 1860 over 1850 was about 17 per cent.

In 1870 over 1860 about 31 per cent.

And that in 1880 there was a *decrease* in the average rate of wages from 1870 of about 8 per cent.

The increase in the average rate of wages in 1880 over the year 1860, when the Republicans came into power, was about 20 per cent.

It must be remembered that from 1860 to 1870, the first ten years of Republican rule, while the average rate of wages in manufacturing business had increased 31 per cent., the cost of living had increased at least 200 per cent., and that the mechanics and laborers were paid in greenbacks, which were for a portion of the ten years at a discount of from 50 to 60 per cent.

It must also be remembered that at the present time, while by the last census there is shown to be an increase since 1860 of 20 per cent., in the average wages of those engaged in manufactures, it costs at least twice as much to live and support a family now as it did during the ten years prior to 1860.

As to capital and its profits. We find that the value of the products of manufactures in all the States and Territories in the last four census years was as follows:

1850—Value of products	$1,019,106,616
1860—Value of products	1,885,861,676
1870—Value of products	4,232,325,442
1880—Value of products	5,369,576,191

This shows a percentage of increase in 1860 over 1850 of about 80 per cent., in 1870 over 1860 of about 129 per cent., in 1880 over 1870 of 27 per cent., although the percentage of wages decreased, and in 1880 over 1860, the first year of Republican rule, of about 184 per cent.

In other words, while the remuneration of those working at manufactures shows an increase in 1880 of 20 per cent. over the wages paid in 1860, to offset an increased cost of living of 100 per cent., the value of the products obtained by capital from that labor increased from *one thousand eight hundred and eighty millions in* 1860 to FIVE THOSUAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS IN 1880.

This is the beneficent policy which Mr. Compendium Blaine insists is the blessing of the mechanic and workingman, and which never built up a single monopoly!

THE MAILS.—Several of our subscribers at Lumber Bridge inform us that the mail service at that place is simply intolerable. Our informants left there Tuesday morning and up to their leaving neither the OBSERVER of Thursday of last week, the Raleigh *News and Observer* (weekly edition) of Tuesday of last week, nor the Raleigh *Farmer & Mechanic* of Wednesday of last week, had reached that Post Office. For some time past—that is, ever since the horse mails were discontinued—the mail service at Lumber Bridge, and we are led to infer at the other Post Offices affected by the changes consequent upon the progress of the railroad, has been very bad; but the climax seems to be reached now.

We have foreborne to make greater complaint of the intolerable mail service to which we have been subjected for some months past, because it was understood that by a little patient waiting—namely, until August 1st—we would be rewarded with a proper service on the newly extended railroad. But the 1st of August has come and gone, the Railroad Company has kept its promise, and the Department at Washington—well, the Department at Washington is furnishing the people with the best of reasons why it should cease after March next to continue in control of the pampered, corrupt, and indifferent agents whom the enemies of Democracy have placed in power.

And, generally, we are in constant receipt of letters complaining of the irregularity of the mails—the substance of many being about the same, viz: "we don't get our OBSERVER more than half the time, what is the matter?" The OBSERVER wishes it could tell with more precision than its present information warrants.

We learn that through the exertions of Hon. Wharton J. Green—whose work in the late Congress is in such marked contrast with that of the dilatory Post-office Department—a new semi-weekly mail route has been established between Blocker's, in Cumberland county, and Lisbon, in Sampson county, supplying also the intermediate points.

DEATH OF STEVENS CROOM.—The Asheville *Citizen* a few days ago contained this announcement: "Maj. Stevens Croom, a prominent lawyer of Mobile, died in this city, at the residence of Dr. Millard, Tuesday morning. His wife, sister and child were with him."

Chapel Hillians of 1856-'60 will remember with affection the quiet gentleman, whose autograph thus appears in the students' autograph books of the day: C. S. Croom, anywhere, U. S. Born December 12th, 1839. Profession, undecided. Class of 1858-'59. Di. Society. *'Haec olim meminisse juvabit.'*

Mr. Croom was of the prominent Croom family of Lenoir, of whom Hardy B. Croom who was lost in the wreck of the *Home* of the North Carolina coast in 1837, and Col Isaac Croom, of Alabama, whose wife was the sister of the late Chief Justice Pearson were distinguished members.

During the war, the subject of this notice was on the staff of General Forney, of Alabama, who, a year or two ago at Waynesville, gave the writer such an account of his military service as made it plain that the brainful, brave and conscientious boy of Chapel Hill was father to the man—such a man as he appeared in the army, and as he appeared to this writer three or four years ago in New York, whither the city of Mobile had sent him on a mission of great responsibility and requiring much legal knowledge and experience.

THE OBSERVER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the pending campaign—that is to say, from the present time until the first of December—the OBSERVER will be mailed, post-paid, at the following rates, to one address or separately, viz

One copy,	.50
Three copies,	1.25
Five "	2.00
Ten "	3.75
Twenty "	7.00

The attention of campaign clubs and others in all the Counties of the Third Congressional District is invited to the OBSERVER as the vehicle not only of general political news in the exciting period upon which the country is just now entering, but of information specially interesting to voters in this District.

Advertisers will also find their purposes better served than ever during this period, at the same rates as heretofore.

Address
FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

MR. CONVERSE REBUKED.—The Ohio delegation contributed not a small part of the protectionist contingent with which Mr. Randall went to the support of the republicans in their fight against the Morrison tariff reform bill, and among the most ultra of the Ohio protectionist was Mr. George L. Converse, of Columbus. Besides being pervaded with the spirit of the Ohio tariff plank, Mr. Converse was a shrewd politician versed in the art of manipulating local opinions to his own advantage. Yet, strange to say, the congressional convention of the thirteenth Ohio district has made Mr. Outhwaite, "an outspoken and active free trader," its nominee, giving the zealous opponent of "horizontal reduction" an opportunity to read up on the evils of excessive taxation.

OVER-CONFIDENCE.—Our correspondent "M," whose communication appears in another column, with much wisdom calls attention to the necessity of early organization of the Democratic party. If those who are naturally Democrats could be brought to the polls in this State, the Georgia and Kentucky majorities would not distance us far.

Read "M's" communication and act accordingly.

[Raleigh Register.]

TYRE YORK.

A Hindrance and a Stumbling Block to Progress.

His Record as Written by Himself in the Legislative Journals.

[Advance Sheets Document No. 1—1884]

To count up the material results accomplished in North Carolina under Democratic rule is doubtless gratifying to those who bore a hand in bringing about those happy results. But to men like Dr. York, who were hindrances and stumbling blocks in almost every line of progress, such a reckoning must be anything but pleasant.

Is it true, however, that Dr. York was a stumbling block and an obstacle to Democratic progress and prosperity. To this important question we propose to make no answer ourselves, but to let Dr. York's record, just as he himself made it, tell the whole story.

AGAINST THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

In 1876–'7 Dr. York was a member of the Senate. On January 24, 1877, the "bill to provide for the speedy completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad" was taken up on its second reading. (See Senate Journal 1876-'7, page 259.) A proposition was offered to appropriate $140,000 for the road, and Dr. York moved to amend as follows: "Strike out one hundred and forty thousand dollars and insert one dollar." One dollar! His amendment was voted down. An amendment was offered by Senator J. L. Robinson, allowing the Governor to purchase such iron rails and materials as might be needed each year. Failing in his "one dollar" proposition, Dr. York moved to limit the amount of this expenditure to $60,000 a year. Mr. Troy moved to make the limit $70,000. Dr. York voted against Mr. Troy's amendment, which, however, was adopted, and then he voted against Mr. Robinson's proposition as amended by Mr. Troy's.

On this reading Dr. York voted against the bill.

On page 304, of the same Senate Journal, this bill came up on the third reading.

Dr. York moved to strike out "seventy thousand" and insert "fifty thousand"—as the amount that could be spent to buy iron, &c., each year. His motion was lost. He then offered a proviso, limiting its operation to two years. The road could not be built for $140,000, and could not be built in two years, and yet he offered the proviso. On its third reading Dr. York again voted squarely against the bill.

If Dr. York had controlled the Democratic party the Western North Carolina Railroad would have stopped at Old Fort. It would never have crossed the mountains. He would have denied to the people across the Blue Ridge all hope of opening up the country to the world. Such was his statesmanship. But his policy did not triumph. The Democratic party was not governed by such narrow conceptions of justice to the West. They appropriated $70,000 annually and carried the work on slowly and practically, and substantially that great road is built. And every cent of that money, with the interest on it, has been paid back into the State Treasury; and because it has been paid back into the State Treasury there are to be no taxes this year. So the work cost us nothing.

Now, let us see the benefits. The counties that have been directly benefited by his road are, up to the present, Buncombe, Haywood and Madison. The iron has not as yet been laid in other counties, but will be before September. We make below a comparison of the valuation of property for taxation in these three counties, before and after"—in 1878, before they had railroad facilities and in 1883, after they had begun to enjoy the benefits and advantages of a railroad connection:

Counties,	1878	1883
Buncombe,	$2,026,594	$4,014,441
Haywood,	718,018	1,559,897
Madison,	518,617	1,140,105
Total,	$3,263,229	$6,714,443

The total valuation of property in these three counties in which the railroad track is now laid, was, after a hundred years without railroad facilities, $3,263,229. In five years after they had a solid hope of getting a road, the value of the property more than doubled! The railroad has added to the property in these counties $3,350,000. The prosperity which has attended this growth was predicted by all men—all understood that railroad facilities would bring this great development.

Nine counties of the State of North Carolina embracing that fine Western region which is now attracting so much attention were without railroad facilities. Asheville was inaccessible—all the produce raised by farmers across the mountains found no ready means of transportation to the markets of the world. The splendid timber of that region was beyond the reach of purchasers. Indeed, hemmed in by the mountains, those North Carolinians across the Blue Ridge were cut off most effectually from the balance of the State. And yet by his vote, solemnly and publicly recorded, Dr. York declared these nine counties ought to remain as they were cut off from all the world!

AGAINST THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY ROAD.

In 1879 Dr. York was a member of the House of Representatives, and on February 7 that body took up the bill entitled a bill to change the name and authorize the consolidation of the Western Railroad Company with the Mount Airy Railroad Company, and to complete the same, on its second reading. (See House Journal 1879, page 262.) This bill finally became the law under which the road got the name of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, and is now being completed. But in becoming a law it got no help from Dr. York. When the roll was called on its passage, on its second reading, Dr. York made no response—that is to say, he dodged. On the next day, February 8, the same bill was taken up on its third reading, and as before, when Dr. York's name was called, there was no answer; that is to say, he dodged again. (See House Journal 1879, page 279.)

On February 6, Dr. York, according to the Journal, was certainly in the House; on the seventh, it makes no mention of him whatever; on the eighth, just before adjournment and after the vote on the passage of the bill on its third reading, the Journal for that day says (page 280), "Leave of absence is granted to Mr. York for this day on account of business of the House in connection with the duties of the committee on the Insane." So far as appears then there was no excuse for Dr. York's missing the vote on either day.

This road traverses and is to traverse the counties of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes; Caldwell, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe and Alleghany, and the people of these counties may see for themselves how Dr. York treated them in the hour of their extremity. The passage of this bill was a matter of life and death to them, and even then, although representing one of the very counties to which it was intended to afford railroad facilities, Dr. York could not be induced to vote for it.

AGAINST THE STATE DEBT SETTLEMENT.

The old bonded debt of the State was compromised by the Legislature at its session in 1879, at which time Dr. York was a member of the House of Representatives. Dr. York voted squarely against the compromise. (See House Journal 1879, pages 593 and 602.)

The plan for the exchange of the old North Carolina Railroad Construction Bonds for new ones was perfected by the same Legislature, and Dr. York voted squarely against the arrangement made in regard to them also. (See House Journal 1879, page 757.)

AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Nor did the Department find favor in Dr. York's eyes, for he voted squarely against the bill establishing it. The possibilities, probabilities and certainties that lay before it as a help to the farmer, a promoter of the manufactures, as a developer of our mineral resources, of the phosphates and coal in particular, a finder of markets for our woods and timbers; &c., &c., had no charm for him. He cared for none of these things; at least he voted against the Department. (See Senate Journal 1876–'7, page 586.)

AGAINST THE ASYLUMS.

The Western North Carolina Railroad was unable to command Dr. York's vote. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad was unable to command it. The proposition to settle the State debt was equally powerless to do so, and so was the Department of Agriculture. But these were material measures that made no appeal to the instincts of common humanity, but only to the more sordid instincts of our nature. What then was Dr. York's record on measures of humanity? The story is a brief one. Dr. York was as deaf to the appeals for help to suffering humanity as he was blind to measures for material progress, and in this he regarded neither race nor color nor locality.

The bill that resulted in its establishment found him

AGAINST THE COLORED INSANE ASYLUM AT GOLDSBORO.

It was passed by the Legislature at its session of 1876–'7, and Dr. York, who was then a member of the Senate, voted against it. (See Senate Journal 1876–'7, pages 691 and 696.)

AGAINST THE WESTERN OR MORGANTON ASYLUM

Dr. York fought most viciously, and that too even after a great part of the work had been done towards its erection. On February 20, 1877, the Senate took up the bill to construct the Western Insane Asylum. Dr. York was a member of the Senate and fought the bill in every way. One of the amendments he proposed was to "Strike out '$15,000 for the year 1877 and 1878' and insert '$50 for each year to keep an ordinary board roof on the walls for the next two years or until the State can sell the same.'" (See Senate Journal 1876-7, pages 491, 492 and 493.)

Such complete indifference to the appeals of suffering humanity was not to have been expected from a practicing physician who must have had constant evidence of the utter inadequacy of the then existing facilities for the care of the insane; certainly he had proof of the inadequacy of those facilities for the white insane in the western part of the State. But so it was; the appeal of the suffering insane, whether white or black, east or west, was utterly powerless to move him.

And equally powerless, too, were the poor children or the State. Neither helpless insanity nor helpless childhood could move his bowels of compassion. It is well known how much has been accomplished in educational matters in the State, and how greatly that progress is due to the establishment of our normal schools, Dr. York, however, has constantly voted

AGAINST THE FIRST NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In 1876–7 a bill was passed to carry out the plain requirement of the Constitution to establish a white Normal School in connection with the University of the State, and also to establish one for the blacks at Fayetteville. Dr. York opposed both these schools, that for the whites as well as that for the blacks. (See Senate Journal 1876-7, page 594).

AGAINST ADDITIONAL NORMAL SCHOOLS.

In 1881 an act was passed providing, among other things, for additional Normal Schools. (See Laws 1881, ch. 141.) The fifth section reads as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the State Board of Education be directed to establish other Normal Schools than those at Fayetteville and the University, and that the sum of $2,000 per annum is hereby appropriated for such schools for white teachers, and the sum of $2,000 for such schools for colored teachers, authorized by this act in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for Normal Schools; *Provided*, however, that the number of schools shall not be less than four for each color."

To show his opposition to the establishment of any more Normal Schools in the State, Dr. York moved to strike out the section making provision for them. He failed in this, happily, but continued to the end fighting the bill in every way and then voted squarely against it. (See Senate Journal 1881, pages 375 and 376.)

It is easy to see what slow progress would have been made in the cause of education if no Normal Schools had been established, and none would have been established if Dr. York had controlled the policy of the Democratic party. Fortunate for the poor children of the State, fortunate for the suffering insane of the State, it was, that wiser, more beneficent, more humane counsels prevailed.

Does any one suppose for a moment that if Dr. York had been able to control the policy of the Democratic party that the present prosperity would prevail? Does any one believe that Dr. York has really changed for the better, and if he has not will it be safe for the people of North Carolina to make him their Chief Magistrate and thus enable him to shape the policy of the State and the party in the future?

HAS DR. YORK CHANGED FOR THE BETTER?

We think not. Dr. York has gone back on his very best point. In 1876, and ever afterwards while a member of the Legislature, he strongly supported the present system of County Government. Now, however, as every one must who turns Republican, he says the Canby system of County Government must be restored, which means to turn the white people of the negro counties over to negro rule, and in perfect accord with that he declared not only his purpose to support Blaine and Logan but that the national Republican platform meets his hearty approval, not excepting even the Civil Rights plank in it.

Blaine, Logan and Civil Rights! What a load for a man to carry in North Carolina!

The man who favors a return to the Canby system of County Government in this State, who proposes to support Blaine and Logan, and who stands squarely on the national Republican platform, Civil Rights and all, has no right to expect the votes of white men in North Carolina.

Let us see how many Dr. York, for he is just such a man, will get.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

General Scales and Dr. York met for the first time on Saturday. The Raleigh *Register* contains full stenographic reports of both speeches. General Scales made a fine impression, and the result seems to have disheartened the Fusion candidate. Our correspondent at Marshall, Madison County, gives an interesting account of the second meeting, which took place at that place on Monday, which is printed in another column.

JUDGE BYNUM.

We reprinted, last week, a statement copied from the Charlotte *Observer* concerning Judge Bynum, to which that gentleman replies in the subjoined letter. The political import of this letter of denials the reader must interpret for himself.

Addressing the editor of the Charlotte *Observer*, the Judge says:

My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of the 27th, headed: "Judge Bynum Steps Out." I beg that you will correct a few errors therein in your paper?

1. The "nomination for Governor" was never tendered to me, and as I never sought, desired, or could have accepted it, I have no complaint against the party on that account.

2. No one of "York's managers" came to me at Charlotte or elsewhere upon the alleged or other political mission.

3. No "interview" was ever had with me to induce me to return to the Republican party, or any like purpose. I had not departed from it.

4. No such conversation with "prominent" or other men, as is attributed to me in the editorial, ever took place.

5. I never told "one of these gentlemen" that I intended to vote for Gen. Scales.

6. I never told my "partner" that I intended to vote for Gen. Scales. I have expressed to him and others my high appreciation of the character and worth of Gen. Scales.

7. I never made the "first declarations" of my views to "my brother in Winston." "I have no brother there and with the only brother I have, who resides in Stokes, I have not exchanged a word upon politics, that I remember, in ten years.

8 Last, but not least, I am not a "Democrat." There is a wide distinction between the disapproval of some of the nominees and methods of a party and the abandonment of its principles and organization.

Before concluding, allow me to say that I have not attended a political meeting in fifteen years, or taken any part in the deliberations and tactics of party, but contented myself with casting a silent vote as other private citizens. As I do not seek public influence, and am content with my political principles, I had hoped to be left undisturbed in my attentions to my very sick family. The obtrusion of my name upon the public was, therefore, both a surprise and a deep regret to me.

Respectfully,
W. P. BYNUM.

Morganton, N. C., July 28th, 1884.

Over-Confidence.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 5, '84.

MR. EDITOR:—I am nothing of a croaker or an alarmist, and I know that I can trust the good judgment of the editor of the OBSERVER to rightly estimate the motives which prompt this article.

A good general knows no better way to secure a glorious victory than to strain every point at all times as if he were just able to escape a disastrous defeat. It is by no means impossible that over-confidence may lose us North Carolina in the coming campaign. Considering the relative numbers of the white and black populations, the interests involved, and the comparative ability of the leaders of the two parties, it is a wonderful fact that North Carolina is a very "close" State, requiring only a small change to make it Republican, but it is a fact, nevertheless—as witness the votes of Jarvis and Buxton, and Bennett and Dockery. The visit to our Republican headquarters of Senator Plumb, of Kansas, is significant. To affect very probable, Northern losses—Oregon and Massachusetts, not to speak of New York—every effort will be put forth by the Blaine managers to break the "solid South;" and, if a prodigal expenditure of money can accomplish that result, they hope to turn the rather unsteady scale, and capture North Carolina and Florida.

Prohibition may not enter into the next canvass, but the effects of the last prohibition movement will assuredly be felt. To what else can we attribute the defeat of Gen. R. B. Vance in the recent nominating convention of his district? There never was a harder working member of Congress—a more attentive, conscientious and zealous public servant—that was the "head and front of his offending;" his devotion to the prohibition cause.

Coming nearer home, are we even commencing to strip for the fight? The Democrats of Cumberland county, in their mass meeting of May 27th, rightly decided to make a sharp, short campaign, and designated the latter part of September as the time to make the county nominations—rightly, so far as the actual candidate's canvass is concerned; but far more time is needed for thorough organization. Clubs should be formed, both central and local, in Fayetteville and in every township; all changes in registration should be carefully noted, our strength should be accurately known, lukewarmness and disaffection should be watched, etc., and *then* when the actual campaign is opened, we will not enter the contest in the dark.

The writer was never a candidate for public office, but he has been an active participant in all the Democratic struggles of this district and county since the close of the war; and he has never seen the time yet when we had an atom of strength to spare, or achieved success without great and unremitting exertion—nay, he has more than once seen defeat overwhelm us from simple over-confidence. He is by no means despondent or doubtful; he hopes for the best, and expects the best—but he thinks it wise so to act as to avert defeat. In one word, *Organize!* M.

SCALES AND YORK.

Joint Discussion—Maj. Stedman.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MARSHALL, Aug. 5, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been my pleasure to listen to a joint discussion here to-day between the two Gubernatorial candidates. I will have but a few moments to write before the train will leave. If I say Mr. York's letter of acceptance is a fair specimen of his speech it will be aptly described, except probably more time was given to the preparation of the letter than the speech.

It makes the cheek of any good North Carolinian burn with shame to hear such a speech from one aspiring to the high office of Governor. He is a demagogue of the lowest order. He particularly dwells on the fact that the Democratic party is the old "secess." broken down aristocracy of the country, the same that brought on the Revolutionary war by resisting the tariff and the same that plunged us into the civil war. He said Scales was nominated by a committee of lawyers, and that the ticket was composed of lawyers.

Gen Scales aptly replied to this charge that from his information it was composed of one thousand or more of intelligent white people of North Carolina, representing all classes, except there were no revenue officers, no collectors, no gaugers, no smellers, no store-keepers, no negroes there.

At the conclusion of this splendid hit the very mountains reverberated with the shout of approval of six hundred listeners. The General asked Dr. York to what party he belonged. He did not respond. He asked him was he in favor of the civil rights plank in his party's platform. He refused to answer.

Dr. York having had several years' experience in the legislature and one year in congress, I was not prepared to listen to so complete a failure. Prominent Republicans present seemed to be despondent. One gentleman of character, an Eastern man here, in reply to my question, what do you think of your candidate, replied he was after votes. Yes, but what of his speech. "He is after votes."

York's great purpose is to confuse the people on the tariff issue. He is perfectly reckless in his statements, not having the ability to discuss the questions but seeks to poison the minds of the ignorant by telling them that the Democrats are for free trade, and with free trade no man could get more than 10 to 18 cents per day for work.

Buncombe county will give a largely increased democratic vote this Fall, and from the indications I think we will gain in this county.

Scales has borne himself up nobly and our people need not fear.

Maj. Stedman is here and is winning hosts of friends.

I was much pleased to hear Maj. W. W. Rollins, a Republican of much character and influence, declare upon the stand to-day, that he would vote for Maj. Stedman and would also use his influence in the same direction. This is a matter of importance to our gallant standard bearer for Lieutenant-Governor.

The enthusiasm for Scales is great, and he must leave here much elated over to-day's work. W. C. T.

Cleveland's Genealogy.

[Salem (Mass.) Gazette, July 18.]

The nomination of Grover Cleveland as the Democratic candidate for President, and his remote connection with the Clevelands of our own neighborhood, have led us to make some investigation of his genealogy, with the following results:

Moses Cleveland came to this country an apprentice to a "joiner" in 1635, and established himself in Woburn in 1648. He married Ann, daughter of Edward Winn, on September 26, 1648.

He had a son Aaron (second generation), who was born on January 10, 1654-5. This son married Dorcas Wilson on September 26, 1675. She died on November 29, 1714. He died on September 14, 1716.

He in turn had a son, Aaron (third generation), who was born July 9th, 1680. He was a carpenter, and lived in Woburn, Cambridge and Charlestown. In 1783 he removed to Haddam, Conn. He married Abigail ——.

He had a son, Rev. Aaron (fourth generation), who was born October 29th, 1715, graduated at Harvard 1735, settled at Haddam, Conn., in July, 1739, and married, August 4th, 1739, Susanna, daughter of Rev. Aaron Porter, born March 1st, 1716. He died August 11th, 1757. His widow died at Salem, 1788.

He had a son, Rev. Aaron (fifth generation), who was born at Haddam, Conn., February 3d, 1744, and died at New Haven, September 21st, 1815. He was married, April 12th, 1768, to Abiah Hyde, only daughter of James and Sarah (Marshall) Hyde, of Norwich, Conn. His wife died August 23d, 1788.

He had a son, Charles (sixth generation), who was born at Norwich on June 11, 1772. He married, December 17, 1797, Mehitable Treadwell, of Salem, a sister of the late Dr. John D. Treadwell. Charles was for several years a commission merchant in Salem, and afterward the well known city missionary of Boston. He died on June 5, 1872, within sixteen days of 100 years of age.

His brother, William (sixth generation), was born at Norwich on December 20, 1770; married, December 19, 1793, Margaret Falley. They lived at Worthington and Salem, Mass., and at Norwich, Conn. He died on August 18, 1837. She died on August 13, 1850.

His son, Richard Falley (seventh generation), was born on June 19, 1805, at Norwich, Connecticut. He married Anne Neals, of Baltimore, Md. They removed to Holland Patent, N. Y., where he died on October 1, 1853.

His son Grover (the candidate) was born on March 18, 1837.

This family of Clevelands spell the name without the "a" in the first syllable. The descendants of Rev. John, of Essex, generally insert the "a" in the first syllable. He was a grandson of Samuel, of Chelmsford and Canterbury Conn., who was the third son of Moses, the immigrant ancestor first above mentioned.

The Nomination of Judge Bennett.

SAID MR. J. T. LEGRAND:

I desire to present to the consideration of this Convention the choosing of a gentleman who, not only has never been false to a friend, but always true to the best interests of his country; about whose ability to carry this District by 2,000 majority, no doubt will be or can be seriously entertained. A man whose loyalty to his party is above all suspicion, whose name is the synonym of the best elements of Democracy and an invincible argument against Radicalism; whose history, as soldier, lawyer, Judge, legislator and patriot, will be a sound platform upon which all honest men can stand, and whose record in private and public life will enthuse and strengthen the great cause of Democracy throughout the length and breadth of this District? I desire to name you a man, sir, who is the soul of honor; whose honesty and integrity have never been questioned; who is the known enemy of corruption; into whose ears the foul breath of the lobbyist at Washington has never whispered, and whose career in the Legislature and Constitutional Convention signalized the entrance and marked the leadership of the young Democracy in the politics of our State. I desire to point you to a man who, while yet a boy, "won his spurs upon the tented field," impressed his genius and ability on the statute books of North Carolina, and breathed his very spirit into our organic law—the constitution itself—by the heroic suffering of its patriotic victim. A man, who, as judge, "held high the scales," meted out speedy and impartial justice to all men, won the entire respect and confidence of the bar, and preserved unsullied and untarnished the ermine of the bench. A man who laid aside the judicial toga, conferred upon him some years ago upon this identical spot, by one of the largest judicial conventions ever held in this State, upon the unanimous demand of the Democracy in convention at Raleigh assembled; and, by his herculean efforts, eliminated the most troublesome question ever lugged into politics, and which threatened sore disaster to our party; restored confidence to our faltering ranks, and drove Radicalism, under its wily leader and former organization, forever from old North Carolina! If asked, therefore, who is my candidate, and whence he hails, I answer, not only from the good old county of Anson, which under his magnificent leadership has been rescued from 300 Republican to 700 Democratic majority, but from the whole State of North Carolina at large, and R. T. Bennett is his name.

We ask the nomination, not solely upon the grounds once universally, if not impliedly conceded, that if elected in that contest higher honors awaited him at the hands of his party, nor upon the still higher grounds that our party is under obligation to him for his brilliant services in the past; nor do we rely for his nomination upon the unwritten law, or custom which has prevailed in this District, that when a candidate is once elected a member of Congress, and during his first term behaves himself and discharges faithfully and fearlessly his duties, he is entitled by said custom to another term. But upon higher and more loyal grounds do we urge upon this Convention the nomination of Judge Bennett. It is because, sir, in our opinion, possessing as he does all those essential elements of true manliness and courage of which heroes and patriots are made, he would make the strongest, ablest and most enthusiastic canvass of any man in this District.

Standing upon that glorious maxim, "Principles, not men;" that maxim which has ever been the guiding star of true Democracy, and which has ever made our party the able and consistent advocate of constitutional liberty and of a pure, honest and economical administration of government, we believe the nomination of Judge Bennett would best promote and advance the great cause we all have at heart, and his candidacy would commend itself to the confidence and support of good and honest men everywhere. Under his magnificent leadership victory is ours, and this district, now known as the "shoe string district" will be known in all years to come as the Democratic banner district of this State.

Senator Vance, says the Wilmington *Star*, will make an active campaign this year. He opened the ball at New Berne in a two hours' speech. He will be heard from in many places. After the year ends the Legislature will assemble and make Zebulon B. Vance his own successor, and then the whole people will say "well done."

It has been at length discovered what are ex-Senator Conkling's preferences in the present political contest. At a recent temperance meeting at Ocean Grove in the interest of St. John, Daniel and Prohibition, Mr. Conkling sat on the platform and acted as patron of the orator, enthusiastically applauding his attacks on John Barleycorn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss P. H. MATTHEWS—Meeting.
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH REGISTER—Document No. 1.
J. S. MORRISON—Annual Pic-nic and Reunion.
C. A. GAMBRILL & Co—Patapsco Flouring Mills.
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

ABOUT TOWN.

A GOOD SIGN.—Quite an influx of commercial tourists this week.

THE "DRY'S" WIN AT SHOE HEEL.—The Shoe Heel liquor case has been decided in favor of the "dry" side.

REV. MR. ISLER.—The Rev. S. H. Isler, of Goldsboro, who has been in the city for some days, preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

ETYMOLOGY.—The term "monkey wrench" applied to a wrench much used on railroads, was not given because of its resemblance to, or use by, the animals of elongated caudal extremities, but was derived from the name of the inventor, "Moncky."

AN ILL WIND, &C.—Some ills are not unmixed with good, so the chap who walked off with our city friend's umbrella and left his own sieve of a concern in its place, benefited some dry goods merchant, although it must be confessed he injured the swappee's temper.

DIED.—We regret to learn of the sudden death on Tuesday night of Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips, of this town, aged 10 years. The funeral services were held from the family residence in Campbellton at 5 P. M., yesterday. Rev. Fred Eason officiating.

DRAYMENS' FESTIVAL.—The Annual Festival of the Draymens' Association of this place will be held at the Fair Grounds August 8th, at 4 o'clock. Col. Green and many other prominent citizens have been invited to attend. This meeting is always an enjoyable one.

TRESPASS.—We learn that some evil disposed persons are in the habit of tearing off palings and the ornamental head posts of fences in several parts of the town. All such persons should be apprehended and the law enforced against them for malicious and wanton mischief. It is time to "stop all such foolishness."

FINE FRUIT.—Later crops of peaches are being brought to market. The first crop, of early varieties having been exhausted, this fine fruit had become rather scarce; but for some time now good peaches will be abundant.

The fine cantaloupes that are brought to this market rival in flavor the famed varieties raised in Maryland.

THE TOWN SCALES.—The town scales have been thoroughly repaired and are now ready to receive the new mown hay. If appearances indicate anything, the hay crop will be an extraordinary one. Save it all, so that we need not buy the northern hay. There is no reason why as good hay cannot be produced in this county and section as elsewhere.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The design for the iron front of Messrs. Rose & Leak's new store has been received and it combines style with handsomeness and taste. It is entirely different from any front we now have so that others intending to build or alter stores, will have a good pattern to be guided by.

Several new stores and extensive alterations of present ones are in contemplation by our business men.

THE NEW BRASS BAND.—The instruments lately ordered for the new band organized here, are certainly handsome. They were ordered through Messrs. McNeill & Co., and number fourteen pieces. The band is composed of young men of musical taste and culture and we predict that it will soon rank among the first in the country. It will supply a need, and afford a much desired pleasure to our community, especially during the coming campaign.

GOOD CROPS.—We have spoken before of the fine crops along the Wilmington road for several miles southward. But they are so fine as to deserve further mention. The drive is a pleasant one, the road being very good, and it will afford pleasure to any one who likes to see good crops as well as enjoy a pleasant ride to select this route. From the well cultivated and fertile farm of Capt. A. B. Williams, for miles down this road, the fields are green with luxuriant stands of cotton, corn, and hay.

CHILDRENS' CENTENARY DAY.—The year 1884 being the one hundredth year of organized Methodism in America, is to be celebrated by the holding of appropriate Centenary Services throughout the connection, in grateful recognition of the signal prosperity vouchsafed by the good providence of God.

Next Sunday 17th August is to be observed as Childrens' Centenary, by the Methodist Church in this City. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

The Address at the morning service is to be delivered by D. B. Nicholson, Esq., of Clinton, Sampson County, N. C. A full and interesting published programme will be carried out. The public will receive a cordial welcome. No pains will be spared to make it an entertaining and enjoyable occasion.

THE 23D OF AUGUST.—We learn from the Committee of arrangements that all things have been prepared to make the coming celebration of the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry" anniversary a day long to be remembered by our citizens, and the numerous visitors that are expected to be present. The 23rd of August falling on Saturday the exercises will take place on Friday 22nd. The programme is, first, target firing; 3 targets are prepared, one for the Independent Light Infantry, one each for the "La-Fayette, of this place, and the "Shoe Heel Rifles," of Shoe Heel, both of which companies will participate in the firing. There will be a dress parade after the target practice, followed by delivery of prizes to best shots in each company. The address and delivery of prizes will be made by Henry A. London, Esq, of Pittsboro. Then will follow a sumptuous banquet at the Fayetteville Hotel, under the auspices of that unsurpassed host and hotelist, Captain Glover, and winding up the day's enjoyment with a grand military ball at night.

PERSONAL.—Col. Green and his family are at home again. And it is a home worth being at, indeed. In the writer's estimation it is the most attractive place in the State. And some friends who have recently called there say that at this season—when all is green and the vines are laden with ripened and ripening fruit, and the well cultivated fields, that stretch out for miles in the river lowlands, look their best—Tokay and the views from it are indescribably beautiful.

Mr. James S. McQueen, of Shoe Heel, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Broadfoot, now located near Raleigh, is visiting relatives here.

Judge MacRae left Monday night for Monroe, to hold a special term of Court in Union county, this week.

UNLAWFUL WAR ON THE BIRDS.—We notice several boys selling young mocking birds about the streets. They probably do not know that the trapping of mocking-birds—robbing their nests and thereby breaking up the breed of these sweet songsters—is contrary to law. For their information we print section 2834, chapter 21, of the laws of North Carolina on the subject. We hope this law will be enforced:

No person shall kill or shoot, trap or net any partridges, quail, doves, robins, lark, *mocking-birds* or wild turkeys, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of October in each year; and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding ten dollars for each offence.

FINE PEARS.—We are the appreciative recipients, from our friend Mr. J. W. Breece, of a number of beautiful pears. They are all so fine, large, and delicious in flavor that it is a hard matter to make a selection in praising them, but we must especially notice two varieties, the "Souvenir Du Congress" and the "Bartlett." The first weighing one pound and the second nearly as much. This fruit would take a premium at any fair, and is a convincing proof that our people need not send off to Northern or other markets for fine trees, when such varieties as grew these pears can be obtained from Mr. Breece's nursery.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Beaver Creek Factory was struck by lightning on the night of the 3rd which set fire to the building and dazed the watchman—he however soon recovered and put out the fire.

The Cyclonic Cloud which was seen passing over here Saturday week, must have been the one that created such disturbance in Edenton, many buildings were blown down and one or two persons killed. The drug-store of Mr. Henry Hooper son of Dr. De Bernier Hooper of Chapel Hill was unroofed and otherwise damaged.

SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.—Madame rumor has it that several of our gentlemen visitors of recent date will make another and final visit this Fall.

Cotton picking will commence shortly which will put much money in circulation and help retail trade.

A big excursion from Shoe Heel to Fayetteville is said to be contemplated, as soon as it is practicable.

Weather prophets about here predict an early Fall as the martins have migrated several weeks earlier than usual, which is said to be an unfailing sign of an early Fall and severe Winter.

The season has been very favorable for planting second crops of Irish potatoes; many of our farmers and gardeners having profited by it. These late potatoes can be kept during the Winter without danger of spoiling. As it is not yet too late to plant we advise all who have not done so to plant a second crop.

The comfortable dwelling on Ramsay street, occupied by Mr. Dye, has been neatly painted.

Good tenants and at profitable rents have been found for the dwellings that have been and that are now being built here, which indicates that the building boom is a healthy one.

COMMISSIONERS COURT.—The County Commissioners of Cumberland County met on Monday, August 4th. Full Board present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mrs. Sherly and Mary McLaurin were allowed $1.50 per month each.

Henry McDougald, wife and children ordered to the poor house.

Petition of George McRae and Laura Grant laid on the table.

Wm. Huse and L. Bryant were granted license to retail liquor at the store now occupied by Huse.

The following bills were allowed:

D M McDonald, supplies, 50 paupers 1 mo.					$89 00
J & O Evans,	"	1	"	2 "	5 00
M J Jones,	"	1	"	2 "	10 00
J W Emmett,	"	2	"	2 "	10 00
D M McDonald, supplies, poor house, 1 mo,					16 89
S R Parker, salary, &c, poor house, 1 mo,					21 50
J W Blackman, coffins, &c, poor,					7 00
J R McNeill & Son, coffins, &c, poor,					6 50
S Jones, digging grave for poor,					2 00
Jas N Smith & Co, medicine for poor,					25 12
J L Allen, sash and glass for poor house,					10 00
J A Johnson, bridge, Rockfish,					78 50
J M Byrd, jail account,					66 30
L J Hall, conveying 2 prisoners from Elizabethtown jail to Fayetteville jail,					14 80
Fayetteville Observer, advertising,					2 00
D G McDuffie & Son, County Map,					100 00

The insolvent account, Spring term, 1884, allowed.

Western Cumberland.

Philosophy, Crops, Politics, and other Amusements.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LITTLE RIVER, August 4th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a noticeable fact that Western Cumberland has a small reputation abroad. In your broad correspondence I see but very little intelligence from here. This part of the county is perhaps less talked about, less written about, and less thought about than any other portion of this or any surrounding county. Of course in most respects this is the people's own fault—and not a very bad one by any means. It requires no little discretion in affairs generally to keep people from talking about you. All things have two extremes they say, and everything engaged or operated by man may be raised to the one or lowered to the other. A community may be conspicuous for its celerity in business enterprises or for its lethargy in performing its various functions, but if it just keeps pace with the majority of other communities, its attractiveness or peculiarities, whatever they may be, are lost to sight amid the general maze of its surroundings. So it is with our part of Cumberland, it has nothing attractive enough, nor nothing despisable enough to bring it into public notice. Our people occupy that position in living, in public affairs, and in everything else, that protects them against both public applause and censure alike.

As a general thing there is but very little excitement over politics up here. Besides the names of Cleveland Scales and Green a few only are often heard as yet. The people are at work with the silentness that has always characterized their progress in all things. But what we lack in "gab" we will supply with action as you will see on next election day. When that day comes, old men who have not been see off from home in months can be seen approaching the polls, and after depositing there a thorough Democratic ticket and telling a joke or two return quietly to their homes. The fact is, these people are thinkers, and to prove it, they vote the Democratic ticket. And by the way, some of the most prominent of our Republican friends, we hear, are complaining seriously about the tariff. They say it must come down; for there is no justice in making the poor, poorer to make the rich, richer. We suppose Protective tariffs, hard times, and scanty crops have put them to thinking; and if they can swallow the Tariff plank of the Republican platform, it will be with much internal suffering, aye, vicarious suffering, suffering, that what they call "Protection," their apparent idol, may live.

Crops in this neighborhood are good, and the prospect is unusually fair for an exuberant yield in the Fall. It is generally conceded that the fall of rain in early summer was somewhat too heavy for the best. Cotton is looking fine. The small grain crops were above the average, and the threshing machines are now nearly done humming the separation of grain and straw.

Pic-nics and other social entertainments are now in vogue for the season, which would seem rather late; but where farmers are in the ascendency, pleasures are, as they should be, only secondary and comes after hilling time. The writer has enjoyed several pic-nics of the season, which for long tables, good rations and a plenty of them, and pleasant faces, cannot easily be surpassed, and he cannot give them justice here though he did there. D. N.

The Robeson county nominating convention, comes off at Lumberton September 16th.

The corner stone of the pedestal of the "Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World" was laid on Tuesday, on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BORN LUCKY.

The Man Who Got $15,000 in a Lottery—Memphis Luck.

Fortune seems to favor this neighborhood, for hardly a Louisiana Lottery drawing takes place without singling out some lucky fellow in Memphis or this vicinity. At the last drawing ticket No. 67,552 drew the fourth capital prize of $6,000, and one-fifth was collected by the German National Bank for Chris. Hettinger, an honest and industrious carpenter. Mr. Hettinger was looking over the morning *Avalanche*, when he came to his number. He hastily remarked to a friend: "By Joe, I believe I have struck it this time," and rushed off for his ticket. He was overjoyed to find that it was a tally.

Ticket No. 12,333 drew the first capital prize of $75,000, and one-fifth was held by a well-to-do farmer living in the quaint and picturesque little town of Canadaville, Fayette county, Tenn. An *Avalanche* reporter paid a visit recently to Canadaville and was introduced to the lucky farmer. His face was all aglow with good nature. He said that his good fortune enabled him to make some improvements in his place that he had been long wanting to make, but felt unable to do so. He said he had begun life with no'hing, but had accumulated and acquired a good farm. His $15,000 would enable him to live comfortably and serenely the rest of his life. He remarked to the reporter that now he would have a windmill—something that his heart had long been set upon. The farmer drew his money through the Bank of Commerce of this city.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Avalanche*, July 26.

THE BATTLE BEGINS IN THE EARLIest dawn of the child's existence. If it is, delicate worms fasten upon its vitals, and as years pass they increase, and if not destroyed will kill. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them and save the life of the child.

Envy Wounded Writhes in Pain, and Dies amid Her Worshipers.

Although rude and violent attacks, based upon envy, jealousy, and greed, have frequently been made upon the well-earned reputation for integrity and fair dealing in the management of the Louisiana State Lottery, they have all proved fruitless and recoiled upon the authors. The next (the 171st) Grand Monthly Drawing will take place on Tuesday, August 12th, when over $265,000 will be scattered broadcast. For information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	.$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	27½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	60@2 75.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	13½@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD —	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—,	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	25@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	60@
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	10@12	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8½
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@5.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.50@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	45@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1.02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

ANNUAL PICNIC AND REUNION OF CONFERATE SOLDIERS IN Robeson County, Aug. 16, 1884.

TRAINS will be run to accommodate those who wish to attend the Annual Reunion of Confederate Soldiers at Red Springs on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16th.

Leave Fayetteville at 9.00 a.m. Fare round trip, 75c
do Rockfish at 9.30 a.m. do do 60c
do McNatt's at 9.55 a.m. do do 50c
do Lu'ber B'ge 10.12 do do 40c
do Shandon 10.30 do do 25c
Arrive at Red Springs at 10.45 A. M.
Leave Shoe Heel 7.30 a.m. Fare round trip, 50c
do Floral College 7.45 do do 50c
do Wakulla 8.06 do do 25c
Arrive at Red Springs at 8.18 A. M.

☞ Trains for return trips will leave Red Springs at 5.00 P. M.

This will be the most favorable opportunity—soon to be had—for the business men of Fayetteville to meet the citizens of Robeson, Richmond and the adjoining Counties of North and South Carolina, and form friendly and business relations.

Usually 3,000 to 5,000 persons attend these reunions, and there will not be less this year.

Governors Jarvis and Vance

and other distinguished speakers are invited to be present, and it is expected that Gov. Jarvis will deliver the annual address.

J. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
JNO. M. ROSE, G. P. A.
Aug. 7, 1884. 79-2t

A Regular Monthly Meeting

OF the Union Home and Hospital will be held this afternoon, August 7th, at 5½ o'clock, at the Home. A full meeting is particularly desired.

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.
Aug. 7, 1884. 1t

University of North Carolina.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS ON the LAST THURSDAY IN AUGUST, on which, and on the two succeeding days, examinations for admission will be had. The instruction embraces not only the "old curriculum," but also branches of especial value to teachers, farmers, merchants, and other business men. A Law and Medical School attached.

For catalogue and for the report of the visiting committee of seven Trustees, on the instruction, discipline, morals, etc., apply to

PRESIDENT BATTLE,
or to V. T. PATTERSON, Sec'y,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-2t

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed, who will be aided by Miss Meta D. Huger, of New Orleans, as Vice Principal and Professors of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at

TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED,

the actual cost of type-setting, paper and press-work.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address, RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

Patapsco Flouring Mills,

ESTABLISHED 1774.

BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

NEW CROP

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:

PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.

Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.

Orange Grove Extra.

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our
LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS'
and all our
LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

GEO. BRANDT.

July 31, 1884. 78tf

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS
AT
ROSE & LEAK'S.

In order to begin the erection of our

New Iron and Glass Front Store,

we were compelled to put the contents of our two stores into one. We are therefore, at present, greatly overcrowded.

As the times are particularly dull we intend, for the next 30 days, offering the public

Extra Inducements

to buy our goods.
We will not adopt the

"AT COST"

plan: for that no longer stimulates trade. We intend to make "the prices tell," and the "people will tell the prices." In this way, as we mean business, we hope to empty our shelves and counters before time to go on for new Fall goods.

Give us a call

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 31, 1884. 78-3t

ROOMS OF DEM EX. COM.
OF CUMBERLAND CO.,
Fayetteville, July 19, '84.

AT a meeting of the Democratic Voters, held May 27th, it was decided that the Senatorial and County Conventions for the purpose of nominating Legislative and County Officers, shall be held on the 27th day of September, being the last Saturday.

The primary meetings to be held in the different Townships at their usual places at 3 o'clock P. M., the last Saturday, 30th day of August, to elect ten Delegates and Ten Alternates to represent the respective Townships in said County Convention. There ought to be a large attendance in each Township, and an Executive Committee of five good workers must be elected to serve for the next two years.

My friends, a great tidal wave of political reform will sweep over the nation this fall. Let us by prompt and energetic action put Cumberland in line to enjoy this great victory by a signal triumph in November.

W. C. TROY,
Chm'n Dem. Ex. Com.
July 31, 1884. 78-2t

Cumberland Foundry.

EMMITT & SON,
IRON FOUNDERS,

ON the line of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., only 15 minutes ride to Emmitt's Cut, at Rockfish, have rebuilt their works, recently destroyed by fire. These are now in full blast, and they solicit a liberal share of the public prtronage. Any work in the Iron line can be done by them as well as any where in the United States, and at lower prices than anywhere else in North Carolina, as our machinery is run by water.

It is strictly a Home Enterprise, among the People and for the People. They guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Walter Watson, of Fayetteville, will receive orders for them and T. S. Lutterloh will receive and pay the highest cash price for scrap iron, and other metals, for them, or they will buy same at Foundry. EMMITT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 72-com12m

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS of Cumberland County will meet in Fayetteville Aug. 11th, 1884, to revise the tax list. All persons objecting to the valuation of their property are hereby notified to present their objections with proof of the same, so that the board may make such changes in the list as may be just and right.

H. C. FISHER,
Clerk Board of Commissioners.
July 31, 1884. 78 2t

For Rent.

I OFFER for rent the East end of the Seminary building, at present occupied by Hector McMillan, Esq. If a suitable tenant offers, I will have the whole building, including *about* thirty rooms, put in good condition for a Hotel.

E. J. LILLY.
July 31, 1884. 78-2t
Sun copy 2 times.

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

For Cash, to Close out Stock.

Trimmed Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets

AND STRAW GOODS GENERALLY, FOR 20 DAYS. CALL EARLY.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR

ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WARREN PRIOR & SON

THE JEWELERS.

GOLDEN YEAR

REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,

INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.

The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume. first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP

TURNIP SEEDS,

a full assortment for sale by

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., 29th July 1884.

To Red Springs.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO RED SPRINGS will be sold on each Saturday evening, during the season, good to return on Monday morning, at one dollar for round trip.

JNO. M. ROSE, G. P. A.
July 31, 1884. 78-3t

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

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The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR SALE! A PRINTING PRESS!

WE have for sale a second-hand "ADAMS" PRINTING PRESS, in good condition. We offer a rare bargain. Write to us for terms and description. Address THE HOME.
Pittsboro, N. C.
July 24, 1884. 3t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM, (the 87th session), begins, Thursday, September 11th, 1884.
For Catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
July 24, 1884. 77-2m

A Good Sort of Englishwoman.

Handsome? I hardly know. Her profile's fine—
Delightful, intellectual, aquiline.
Her keen eyes light it—keen, yet often kind;
Her fair hair crowns it to an artist's mind.
Fine figure and fine manners, without doubt,
Determine half her charm, and bear me out.
Learned? Well, rather. See them for yourself—
Mill, Spencer, Darwin, on her favorite shelf.
Well-educated, certainly well-read;
Well-born, of course, and (not of course) well-bred.
Provincial? Never. Cockney? Not at all.
Her world is small enough, yet not too small.
To prove she knows it, only watch awhile
That humorous, tender, half sarcastic smile.
Accomplished? She says not, but who can tell?
She does some simple things, and does them well.
She walks well, stands well, sits well—things so rare,
To praise as they deserve I hardly dare!
She rows, rides, dances—admirably done!
Delights in each, and yet depends on none.
What to take up she knows, and what to drop;
How to say clever things, and when to stop.
Few dress so well; she does what few can do—
Forgets what she has on—and so do you!
She's not too careless, not conventional quite;
Does what she likes—knows what she does is right.
Takes New World freedoms with the Old World ease;
She's but to please herself the world to please.
—*Elaine Goodale, in the Century.*

Female Suffrage.

The gallant Cato comes to the rescue of true womanhood with some pertinent suggestions.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

WADESBORO, N. C., July 23, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—There came from the frozen regions of the North with "grim visaged" warlike fronts, an "irrepressible conflict" which like the Goths and Vandals destroyed the civilization of the South for the purpose ostensibly of freeing the negroes and vindicating that doctrine of independence which declares that all men are "created free and equal, and endowed by the Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The negroes to-day are as much slaves in all, except the name, as they were prior to the celebrated proclamation of Abe Lincoln. The doctrine, "that the ownership of the land on which, and from which, a man must live, is virtually the ownership ship of the man himself"—this doctrine "is now and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

But it is not to this subject that I wish to direct attention, but to another "impending crisis" that also comes tripping over the "rock bound" coasts of New England, clad in bloomer costume, with short hair, bangs and red stockings, with the smile and blandishment of woman. This impersonation is "Female Suffrage," the right to vote and hold the offices voted for.

Dr. Hammond threw a shell recently, in the pages of the *North American Review*, at the advancing army, which was successfully replied to by Miss Blake and others of the feminine gender. The Doctor may be right about the "specific gravity of brains," "convolutions," "cranial plates or diploe," "gray castical substance and salei," and the "emotional hysterical," but these ladies have shown most conclusively, from historical facts, that women are capable of abstract thought, grand ideal and mathematical deductions, and are as well qualified intellectually as men to exercise the right of suffrage and fill the offices within the gift of the people. The Doctor, however, gives the angels a black eye, when he calls them "a set of impracticable fanatics, who, being disappointed in their efforts to get husbands are levying war against the foundations of society." As there is now an overflowing treasury, which the politicians do not know how to dispose of, it might be used economically to furnish husbands and settle in life these disappointed "fair ones," and turn back the revolution. Matrimony is the natural destiny of woman. "Their all upon this die is cast, and if it is lost, earth hath no more to bring save memories of the past alone." (I quote from memory.)

I will here introduce an anecdote, (by way of illustration, of the subject, which is now under discussion), of a *wag* in the reign of Charles II. He went to an unmarried woman, (who, if living now, would likely join the army of agitating martyrs), and told her that the King and council had passed an ordinance that all unmarried women with a small mouth should be provided with a husband. She at once puckered up her mouth, as if in the act of whistling and said, "indeed!" The wag then informed her that he had made a mistake, that it was the women with wide mouths for whom the provision was made. *Elle fait la bouche, tres grande.*

Experience has shown that women make good physicians, and a safety valve may be made by employing quite a number in that way. They can by "intuition" diagnose a case; and then it would be pleasant, always, provided the Doctor was young and pretty, to be manipulated by hands so soft and delicate, and experimented on with positive and negative electricity.

"Oh! woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
But when pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

The right of suffrage is not a natural right, but a conventional one, permitted, abridged or disallowed as the public safety demands. *Salus populi suprema est lex.* It is not on the ground of the want of intellectuality that the right of suffrage and that of holding office is denied, but because it is contrary to the laws of nature and the eternal fitness of things, destructive of society, and of that chivalrous sentiment entertained towards the women of the land. What kind of a district attorney would a woman make, and how could she prosecute a party charged with a crime the bare mention of which would paralyze a female tongue, however eloquent? And, pray, how would a lady feel, standing up before a court and undergoing an examination as to her physical qualification as a juror? And, further, what a spectacle to Gods and men—a female judge suddenly called on during a trial to throw aside the ermine and don the robe *d'accouchement. Mon Dieu!* Anglo Saxon civilization would receive a shock from which recovery would be impossible. These are merely a few of the objections that might be urged.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the dear creatures will be satisfied with the avenues of business now open to them, and go for the "flag and an appropriation," and as Grant says: "Let us have peace."

CATO.

Our Bladen Lawyer in the Far North-west.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

POMEROY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, July 21st, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—When I last wrote to you I was resting in Shoshone, Idaho. I will leave Shoshone and many things connected with a trip from that place, down into Utah, up through Montana, northern Idaho and northern and western Washington for some future letter, and have something to say this time about south-eastern Washington. Pomeroy, the county seat of Garfield county, is located in the south-eastern corner of the Territory, thirty miles west of the old town of Lewiston in Idaho, and about the same distance from Dayton the county seat of Columbia county, W. T.

GARFIELD.

Garfield was organized in 1881, and named after the late President. It was formerly a part of Columbia county. Pomeroy, is named from J. M. Pomeroy, one of the old settlers here, and upon whose ranche the town is laid out.

About twenty years ago the Pataha canon was settled up, that is, ranches were located along the Pataha creek about one mile apart from the mouth of the Pataha, where it flowes into the Tucanon, to a point a few miles above the present town of Pomeroy. Seven years ago, there were about three houses in our town, four years ago there were about a dozen houses. Three years ago the town got a boom, and now it is about one mile long, built on both sides of the Pataha creek, on a flat, about six or eight hundred yards wide, and hemmed in on the south and north by butts which are raised from six to eight hundred feet above the flat upon which the town is built. Pomeroy is now growing very rapidly; there are sixteen houses now in course of erection, and plans and projections for twenty more; there will probably be completed as many as fifty new houses during this summer. We now have between six and eight hundred inhabitants. Building material has been very scarce and hard to get till this summer From September 1883 to June 1st, 1884 there could scarcely be sufficient lumber had in the town to build a chicken-coop, now there are three steam saw mills in the Blue mountains in reach of here, and the mill owners are doing all in their power to fill their lumber yards in the town. Pomeroy has about forty business houses, among them, three good dry goods houses, six groceries, one tobacco store, six saloons, two barber shops, two lumber yards, one merchant mill, three hardware stores, two implement warehouses, two millinery stores, two drugstores, one bath house, one hotel, three restaurants, and two livery stables. We also have a fine large academy and three churches, the M. E. church in course of erection, and to be completed in a few weeks. The foundation of a bank was laid during the past week. We have five lawyers, two doctors, one dentist, one bakery, two paint shops, two blacksmith shops, and some one to do almost anything one wants done. I will have more to say of our town at some future day.

HOW THE WASHINGTONIANS SUMMER.

Our people are like all true Americans and must go somewhere during the summer season. From here they go to the Blue mountains. I had an invitation from Mr. Fergurson, the county auditor, to go with his party to the mountains. The party was to consist of Mr. and Mrs. Fergurson and one child, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. Fergurson's sister, Mr. Montgomery, a hired girl and myself. The programme was to go as far into the mountains as a team could travel, stop at some place where water could be had, pitch our tents, and tarry for a week. The time to be spent in gathering huckleberries, gunning, reading, smoking and so forth.

A CAYUSE.

The party, except Fergurson and myself, were to start from the Pataha Flats, and we were to start from Pomeroy. Fergurson and I started, mounted on the backs of our cayuses (kyuse, an indian pony.) Just here let me stop and tell you something about a cayuse. A cayuse is a small horse. He can buck harder, travel farther, eat less, take more abuse, be more gentle, be more stubborn, be more contrary, go up and down a steeper hill, defy one more, have his own way more, and bring you safer into camp at night, than any other animal on the globe. Cayuses never buck unless they want you to get off their backs. If they want you off, off you must get. However some people can ride them, and it is no uncommon thing for a cayuse to buck with a good rider till the blood comes from the rider's nose and ears. I ride a cayuse as seldom as possible, and have fully made up my mind that when I am on one and he shows any indication to buck, to politely ask him to give me a chance to get off. Mark Twain, in *Roughing It*, gives a very graphic picture of a bucking cayuse, and the picture is not over-drawn. The cayuse can travel as long as one can hold out to lash and spur him along, as long as you have strength to make one move you need have no idea or hope that he will die of fatigue, and when you get off at night you should never forget not to turn your halter loose. The cayuse is a peculiar feeder. He will eat all the grain and hay you can pile around him. If you have no feed at all it is all the same to the cayuse. Have a line about fifty feet long, tie one end to the neck of the cayuse and the other to a stake, you then have him picketed. The cayuse is not particular whether you picket him among prairie cabbages, bunch grass, prairie grass, rye grass or among rocks, he will eat every thing in his reach and will always have enough. You need have no fear that the cayuse will get tangled in the lariat, in fact if you tangle the lariat yourself, the cayuse will have it straightened when you go to him. He understands a rope. A cayuse thrives on abuse, you need have no fear of hurting him, in fact the more you abuse one the fatter he grows and the less he eats. The cayuse is very gentle, any one, a child, can ride him or drive him, in fact do any thing with him, so long as the cayuse has a mind to be so, or do so, and when the cayuse makes up his mind to be wild or stubborn it makes very little difference who has him, whether it be a man or child, the cayuse will generally have his own way.

It makes no kind of difference how far you go from camp you need have no fear of getting lost, the cayuse will carry you back towards night.

The pleasure of a ride on a cayuse depends upon the mood your cayuse is in. I found my little black in a very kind mood when I started to the mountains, in fact he was very pleasant. He was a fast walker and had an easy canter. When I started him in a gallop he would hold up his head and mark the distance he would agree to be comfortable. When he thought he had cantered far enough, he would put the wrong foot forward, and shake me up till I would be glad to ask him to walk.

GAME IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

The ride to the mountains, a distance of twenty miles, was made by one o'clock in the afternoon. It was up hill, from bench to bench, and every successive step would set out before you a broader expanse of country. After we struck the timber the views became less beautiful, but now we were in the midst of as grand scenery as one could desire. Late in the afternoon it began to storm all around us, we were literally among and above the clouds.

We had made dilligent search and inquiry but could not find our party. Towards night we came to the camp of Mr. Burlingame and concluded to remain there. There were eleven in this camp, three ladies, one little girl, four men and three boys. We remained here several days and had quite a pleasant time, gunning in the day, and chattering around the camp fires at night. We continued our search for our friends, from day to day, but failed to find them, though we found numerous camps all over the mountains, and in every gulch and canon.

There is considerable game in the Blue mountains, but it is fast disappearing, owing to the great number of people who camp in the mountains during the summer months, and the great amount of game killed. The game consists of prairie chickens, sage hens, grouse, deer and bear. The prairie chicken is in color and shape quite like the N. C., partridge, though much larger, about the size of a half grown common chicken. In their habits they are very much like the partridge. The flesh of the prairie chicken is not fine, it is dark, and by no means savory. The sage hen, or fool hen, is in shape and color very like the prairie chicken, but larger, and has a fine white flesh. This bird is called fool hen from its habits. A good walking cane is the best fowling peice with which to hunt them. They have no idea of self preservation, and with a walking cane one can go among a band of them and kill the last one. The grouse in every thing except habits is very much like the sage hen, and in their habits show little more sense. When you come upon a band, or covey of grouse, they at once leave the ground and take to the trees. They cannot be frightened by the firing of a gun, so as a rule when one finds a band of them, he usually kills the entire number. The flesh of the grouse is exceedingly fine. Deer are scarce, and becoming more rare every day. The bear keeps well back in the timber, and among the fastnesses of the mountains. They are hard to find, so are seldom killed.

In one of my hunts I came upon the camps of two companies of bear hunters. In one camp they had three bears, just killed.

Saturday morning Mr. Fergurson and I left the camp to return to Pomeroy. In the afternoon we reached the ranch of Mr. Montgomery, and found that our party had not gone to the mountains at all, on account of the threatening appearance of the weather. We had a fine dinner, and Miss Mollie gave me a large beautiful bouquet to repay me for the disappointment I had experienced. Late Saturday night I reached home. The bouquet sets in a nice vase on the safe in my office. I send you a little flower from it: the flower is called "bleeding heart." EPSILON.

Democratic Meeting in Sampson.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

In pursuance of the adjournment of a previous meeting, the citizens of Clinton Township, Sampson County, reassembled in the Court House Friday night, the 25th of July, for the purpose of completing the organization of a Cleveland, Scales and Green club. The attendance was large, and almost every man present had his name enrolled as a member of the club.

After finishing the order of business the chair introduced as the speaker who had been invited to address the club at this meeting, E. T. Boykin, Esq., of Clinton. Mr. Boykin opened his speech by offering for adoption by the club the following resolution, which he made the basis of a ringing ratification speech, and of a sound and solid discussion of the political issues now pending for decision before the American people:

Resolved, That, we, the Democrats of Sampson County, in mass meeting assembled, cordially endorse and ratify the nominations of Cleveland and Hendricks, the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; of Scales, Stedman, Saunders, Bain, Davidson, Roberts, Finger and Merrimon, the Democratic candidates for the various State offices; and of W. J. Green, the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Third Congressional District, and pledge them our earnest, zealous and undivided support in the approaching political contest

At the conclusion of Mr. Boykin's speech the foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the club, and the secretary was directed to send copies to the Clinton, Wilmington, Goldsboro and Fayetteville papers with the request that it be published.

W. E. FAISON,
Sec'y C. S. G. Club.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—The following compose the new Democratic executive committee of this district: P. B. Means, Cabarrus, chairman; J. A. Lockhart, Anson; W. G. Curtis, Brunswick; V. V. Richardson, Columbus; E. K. P. Osborne, Mecklenburg; G. J. Boney, New Hanover; T. D. McAuley, Union; S. J. Pemberton, Stanly; J. T. LeGrand, Richmond; J. A McAllister, Robeson.

At a meeting of this Committee held today in the parlor of the Hotel at Lumberton, Capt. V. V. Richardson was, on motion of Paul B. Means, unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Richardson returned thanks to the Committee for the honor conferred, but said that his business engagements were such that he could not perform the duties of the office and thereupon declined it. On motion of Mr. Jas. A. Lockhart, Paul B. Means was then unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee. On motion of Mr. S. J. Pemberton the Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

PAUL B. MEANS, Chm. Com.
July 30th, 1884.

A Great National Failure.

"Well, Uncle Pete, how are you this morning?"

"Po'ly, Boss, monsus po'ly. I dun bus' up entirely. De finansbal sitarwashun am mighty low down."

"Broken up, are you? Why, that is too bad."

"Yes, sah; me an' ole Gin'ral Grant, an, seb'ral mo, ob de patri'ts had been bus' by specalashun."

"Why, Uncle Pete, I didn't know you had anything to lose."

"Thousan's ob dollahs, sah—thousan's ob good hard dollahs—an' dey's all gone."

"Has your cabin gone?"

"No, Boss, dat 'longs ter my wife."

"Well, how about the cow, and the pig, and the mule?"

"W'y, dey's all right: dey was all 'sined ter de chilfun w'en I made dat 'sinement."

"Then how could you lose anything?"

"W'y dis way. Yer knows, Boss, dat dollah w'at yer gib me las' time I seed yer?"

"Oh! yes. I generally remember an occurrance of that nature after every time I meet you."

"Well, I dun 'wested dat dollah in lottefy ticket ter draw de hundred thousan' dollah prize."

"And what did you draw?"

"Nuthin', Boss. I jess loss dat hunnerd thousan' dollahs, cl'ar, an' Ize all broke up."

"This is too bad, and you have my sympathy, but it does not amount to another dollar this time. What do you propose to do about it?"

"Ize gwine to 'ply ter de Gub'ment fur 'lief. My son, Sam, he says de Gub'ment ought gib me dat hunnerd thousan' dollahs, but I reckon I'll be satisfied wid a pension an' a reserb seat in de so'jers po'house."

"Why, what claim have you on the Government? Didn't it pay you for your services, give you a bounty, and free you from slavery besides."

"Dat am so Boss; but den I fit for de country; consequently, w'en I lets up in my specalashuns it am a Nash'nal 'saster. I tell yer, Boss, Ize lookin' fur de Gub'ment to come up mighty promp' wid de' 'lief fur me fur dis an er great Nash'nal failure."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE WORLD'S SAD WAYS.—When a woman, thirty three years of age, tottered feebly before Justice Smith at the Tombs yesterday, Agent Chiardi, of the Charity Organization, said: "This woman is Elmira Vanturaffa. When Jarrett & Palmer produced 'The Black Crook' in Niblo's Garden, in 1867, she was the chief attraction. Champagne suppers after the performance led her to become a hard drinker. Ten years ago she was stricken with paralysis and left the stage. She is now a beggar. She passes Wall street daily, and tears come to many brokers' eyes as they compare the once beautiful dancer to this wretched woman. She has influential friends"——

"There, stop now," interrupted the woman. "Don't talk of influential friends. As soon as they heard that I had become paralyzed they all deserted me. They admired my dancing, and when I lost that I lost them."

"How did you come to be paralyzed?" asked Justice Smith.

"I overstrained myself one night. After the play a party of Judges wanted a private performance. The doctor had warned me that I might paralyze myself if I gave performances after the play, but I had drunk a little champagne and forgot the warning. When I reached home my toes were stiffened and a week later my right foot became useless. I then quitted the stage."

"The officer says you are a beggar."

"I know I am. I have to beg or starve."

"How would you like to be sent to the work-house?"

"I wouldn't mind it but for the disgrace."

"It's more of a disgrace to be begging on the streets," said Justice Smith, and he committed the unfortunate woman for six months.—*N. Y. World.*

CAMPAIGN RATES.—The Raleigh Register will be furnished at the following rates:

One Copy,	50
Five Copies,	$2 00
Ten "	3 75
Twenty copies,	7 00
Fifty "	15 00
One hundred copies,	28 00

In every case a copy extra will be furnished to the getter-up of the Club, and

In every case the paper will be sent until the returns of the election shall be received and published; and we invite the attention of Executive Committees of Counties and Townships, and of all others interested, to the Campaign Register as a sure and cheap means of furnishing information to the people.

Address RALEIGH REGISTER,
May 28, 1884. Raleigh, N. C.

A Western man is on record as making the briefest Fourth of July oration in history. He had his speech by heart, but the multitude frightened him. "Twenty years ago the place upon which you now stand was a howling wilderness!" he began. Not remembering the next sentence, he repeated that one. There was immense applause. Still he forgot. Attempt No. 3 was as follows: "Twenty years ago the place upon which you now stand was a howling wilderness—and—and—d—n me if I don't wish it was now."—*Boston Star.*

Speaking of letters of acceptance the Charleston (S. C.) *News* rejoices in a report that Gov. Cleveland's will be brief, and says: "He will have ample opportunity in his inaugural address and messages to Congress to give the people his views on public questions. In Blaine's case it is different. The letter of acceptance was positively his last chance, and perhaps, under the circumstances, he is excusable for spreading himself."

First old gentleman—"Who is that handsome young man standing there?" Second do.—"That's my daughter's husband, very brilliant young man, he made a fortune through the law." First o. g.—"Indeed!" Second o. g.—"Yes, the law made me his father."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

A Cairo dispatch of July 30th, reports the capture of Berber, by General Gordon.

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12, 1884—174th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2 000	10,000
10	do	1 000	10,000
23	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense; to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C
July 17, 1884. 76-4t

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $30. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address the President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can therefore offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned! JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S
Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
June 5, 1884. 70-26t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.

Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.

Guage Glasses any length.

Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.

Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.

Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.

Powder, Shot and Caps.

Gun and Pistol Cartridges.

Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.

Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.

☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

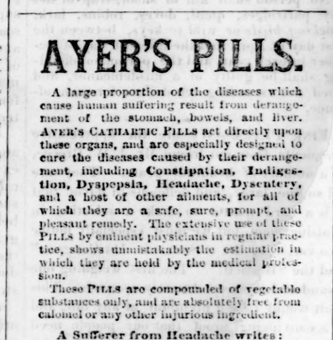
The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

HERRING'S SAFES.

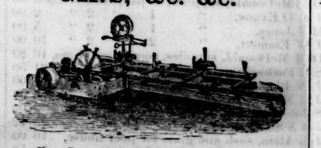


HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office. ☜

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20*
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 30*
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	12 38
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 00
Egypt	43.5	2 50	1 23
Gulf	46.5	3 10	2 41
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 05
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	3 39
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 02
Staley	70.0	5 10	4 30
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 05
Julian	81.5	6 15	5 28
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 10
Greensboro	97.6		6 47
			7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 38
Swann's	68.6	4 33	*3 50
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 39
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec